GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TEXTILES
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:5944
ANSWERED ON:26.04.2001
EXPORT TARGET OF TEXTILES
CHINTAMAN NAVSHA WANAGA;PUTTASWAMY GOWDA

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed both in quantity and value for the export of different textiles during 2001-02, country-wise and item-wise;

(b) whether any area in the textile sector has been identified to increase export; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps proposed to achieve the export target ?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE FOR TEXTILES (SHRI V. DHANANJAY KUMAR)

(a) & (b) The annual export targets are fixed in value terms. Targets fixed for the export of textiles during the year 2000-2001 vis-Ã -vis 2001-2002 are given below :-

(US Million dollars)

S.No	Item	Target 2000-2001	2001-2002
1.	Readymade Garments	6500	7125
2.	Cotton Textiles (a+b)	4750	4800
a)	Cotton fabrics & made-ups (Mill-made/Powerloom) and Cotton Yarn	4100	4250
b)	Cotton fabrics & made-ups (Handlooms)	650	550
3.	Man-made textiles	1150	1500
4.	Wool & Woollens	315	350
5.	Silk	330	430
6.	Handicrafts (a+b)	2240	2525
a)	Carpet and other floor coverings	580	625
b)	Other Handicrafts	1660	1900
7	Coir	77	85
8.	Jute	170	185
	Total	15532	17000

(c) The Government has been taking several steps from time to time to achieve the export target. Some of the important initiatives are as under: -

1) The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUF) has been made operational from 1-4-1999 to facilitate the modernisation and Upgradation of this sector so that it can become more competitive in international trade.

2) The facility to import capital goods under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme at 5% concessional rate of duty.
3) Government has recently launched Technology Mission for Cotton. One of the important ingredients of the Mission is to improve cotton processing facilities by upgrading/modernising the existing ginning and pressing factories.
4) Allowing foreign equity participation upto 100%, through automatic route, in the textile sector with certain exceptions.
5) To prepare and sensitise our textile and garment industry to conform to the ecological requirements of importing countries by providing facilities by way of eco-testing laboratories.
6) National Institute for Fashion Technology (NIFT), its six branches and Apparel Training & Design Centres (ATDCs) are running various courses/ programmes to meet skilled manpower requirements of textile industry in the field of design, merchandising and marketing.
7) The New Exporters` Entitlement (Quota) Policies announced for the period 2000-2004 to provide stability and continuity and encourage competitiveness in textile exports.
8) The National Textile Policy 2000 has recently been announced to provide the policy direction for orderly and sustained development and growth of the textile industry in a harmonious way and to give a thrust to textile exports.
9) The Government has de-reserved the woven segment of ready-made garment from the SSI sector.
10) A conference of State Ministers and Secretaries incharge of Textiles held on 10.4.2001 resolved to promote investment in the textile sector including weaving.
11) A sum of Rs.10 crores has been earmarked in the Budget 2001-02 for creating clusters of excellence, i.e., apparel parks for production and export of garments.
12) With a view to encouraging backward integration, the custom duty on shuttleless looms has been brought to 5%.